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CITY ITEMS.

Remember

McClarran's drug store 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth.

Only Twenty-five Cents

For a Card Photograph, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

The Sewing Machine

That always gives satisfaction is the celebrated instrument manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson, and sold by E. P. Carpenter, No. 22 Fifth street.

Trusses and Shoulder Braces,

To get Trusses and Shoulder Braces go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Only Twenty-five Cents

For a Card Photograph, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Patent Medicines.

To get genuine patent medicines cheaper than elsewhere in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

What the Barbers Say.

The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong—but when the barber told his customer that he would further him, well, he meant it should be with Sawyer's famous Barbers' Soap.

Only Twenty-five Cents

For a Card Photograph, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

To get the purest liquors for medicinal purposes, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Ladies' Furs.

Now is the time to buy your ladies and misses' furs. Wm. Fleming has just returned from the East, having laid in his second extensive stock, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, mink sable, German Fitch sable, squirrel, water mink. Also all the new styles of ladies' fur hoods and skating caps. Don't forget the place, Wm. Fleming's extensive and popular hat, cap and ladies' fur house, No. 139 Wood street.

Perfumery, &c.

To get the best and most complete assortment of perfumery, comb, hair and tooth brushes, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

White Lead.

To get the best White Lead in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Only Twenty-five Cents

For a Card Photograph, at Purviance's, corner Fifth and Market streets.

Country and City Dealers

Who have not visited Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street, will do well to call and examine the immense stock now on exhibition. The goods are all fresh, bought at the lowest market rates, and will be sold at the New York quotations.

Soda Ash and Potash.

To get the best article of Soda Ash and Potash in the city, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market st.

Knit Goods

For breakfast, promenade and evening wear, full variety, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Cassinets for Boys.

At low prices, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Have you Itch?

Have you Tetter?
Have you Erysipelas?
Have you Ringworm?
Have you Pimples on Face or Neck?
Use Swayne's All Healing Ointment.
Use Swayne's All Healing Ointment.
Sold by the only agents here, McClarran & McKennan, successors to N. McClarran & Co., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street.

To get the Genuine King of Pain,

at the lowest rates, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Cassinets for Boys.

At low prices, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

Dr. J. J. McBride's King of Pain.

It is astonishing the success that has attended the introduction of the above medicine. The people have discovered its value, and they will not do without it. The genuine article is sold wholesale and retail by McClarran & McKennan, successors to N. McClarran & Co., Druggists, 85 Market street, corner of the Diamond, near Fifth street.

Cassinets for Boys,

At low prices, at Bates & Bell's, 21 Fifth street.

At Brecht Bros.,

No. 128 Smithfield street, you can find a superb assortment of prints, frames, emblems, mouldings, photograph frames, oval, square or round. Also a large assortment of cards of all sorts, motto frames and emblems, and their assortment is very heavy at the present time. Call and see them.

The Daily Commercial

BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—With the fall of rebeldom, peace and immigration are begining to wealth and commercial renown are being opened, especially on the Southern seacoast, one of which has recently been so successfully operated by the enterprising merchants of Baltimore, as to constitute an omen of great promise for the future importance of that commercial city. We refer to the line of steamships now running between that rising emporium of trade and the city of Liverpool. The pioneer vessel of the line, the Somerset, has just returned to her dock from her first voyage across the Atlantic and back, and in addition to the success which attended the outward voyage of the vessel also, the honor of being the very first American merchant steamship which has sailed to Europe from our country since the close of the great rebellion. Her consignees embrace many leading merchant houses in the cities on the line of her destination, and Baltimore, which has had much to do with the inauguration of this new ocean enterprize. The value of the line is now established, as we notice that goods in less than sixteen days from Liverpool, are by it set down at the dock of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad warehouses, for immediate shipment to the West, without the delay of weeks and circumlocution involved in going through the New York and Boston custom houses. Our own merchants, as well as those in western communities like Louisville, Cincinnati, Memphis, &c., who have inducements to intercourse with Europe, will hail this new line as of immense value to them. We are informed that one of the largest hardware houses in the West, shipped heavily by the pioneer ship of the new line, in bond and upon through receipts, goods received from Liverpool, Cincinnati. The Worcester, another vessel of the line, sails from Baltimore to-day at noon, with a cargo valued at over a quarter of a million of dollars, and was offered three times as much freight as she could carry, and will be followed by the Carroll and the Somerset. Thoroughfares enlightened business energy will rapidly secure the highest results for the new enterprize, giving to it permanence and reliability, and facilitate the operations of our Western merchants to such a degree as to require greater frequency in the trips of the vessels of the line.

CONSOLIDATION.

To the Citizens of Allegheny City:

Permit me, fellow-citizens, to address a few words to you on the subject of the union of our city with the city of Pittsburgh.

Our city, with Pittsburgh and the adjacent boroughs—some of them just becoming of city stature—constitute one district in nearly every aspect save the political, and the question now is, will it not be for our mutual benefit to unite politically under one city government?

Our position in all our relations of business, out of which our prosperity springs, inevitably fixes the perfect and permanent identity of all our controlling interests. Pittsburgh is the business centre, the heart of this district; the places adjacent are all the result, and dependence of her industry, enterprise and prosperity. Allegheny City has grown as a branch, and drawer hither the blood through Pittsburgh. The political limits of Pittsburgh are merely her artificial boundaries, the natural ones having long since overleaped them. Whatever influences her prosperity, to accelerate or retard the same, correspondingly affects us. We therefore, as the weak and isolated, in the position of having separate political organizations over a half dozen places, where one should be well, I will not say plead, but urge the interests of the people being one, and their voice the Government, no solid argument can be made against the union. We propose to consider the interfering matter of Pittsburgh indebtedness, as that can be provided for in the conditions of the union. We feel assured that our benefits by the union would, within twenty years, be more than equal the amount of the debts of both cities.

Our position abroad is of great importance to us—testifying our prize and our progress in population, wealth, and business of a city become attached and associated with its name in the minds of the capitalists, and those in all the moving times when the enterprising youth of the land seek the great centres of business, which seem to offer the greatest chances of their talents and energies; and when wealth seeks investment for its largest returns, we can hardly over-estimate the importance of having the whole district represented by a city name, which would, in the statistics of the country, and in the minds of the capitalists, be equal to the moving influence of the enterprising youth of the land seek the great centres of business, which seem to offer the greatest chances of their talents and energies; and when wealth seeks investment for its largest returns, we can hardly over-estimate the importance of having the whole district represented by a city name, which would, in the statistics of the country, and in the minds of the capitalists, be equal to the position our industry, wealth and prosperity deserved.

We think the want of this union accounts very far for the great lack of public spirit among us. Each man wants for his city, and the whole covering us all than he can feel in one of the present organizations. Some have spoken of patriotism to the city, as a family for a home to give a blow at union; but if patriotism seeks the advancement of the prosperity of the whole, we cannot see how the objectors have the very least of that article.

As far as the name is concerned, Pittsburgh is entitled to the preference by nearly every consideration. Her name cannot be well changed, while we can see many strong reasons why it should remain. Half of us, at least, represent ourselves abroad as Pittsburghers, and when we speak of our business, wealth, or prosperity, we have to explain that Pittsburgh properly embraces all about her, in order to give any clear idea of the position our district is entitled to, as one of the important places in the country.

Some have objected that our Commons would, by the union, fall into the hands of Pittsburgh, as can only be without the union as well as with it, unless, as we hope and believe, the union would awaken a public spirit which would improve it, leaving the Commons, and make them a place of recreation and a breathing room for the residents of our crowded districts.

Let us not heavily more of these frivolous objections. Their weakness shows how weak the union must be which can be based upon it. The public interests are sure to tread on the toes of some individuals, and cause them to cry out, but the intelligent people, I am sure, can not be deceived as to their true interests.

Let them look at the reasons for and against the question, and we feel assured that when the three cities are united in one, they will find that the benefits so far exceed the disadvantages, that they will be bitter opponents to any other great interest.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Mexico.

Report of Comptroller of Currency.

Increase of National Banking Capital Recommended.

The Internal Revenue Report.

Favorable Working of the Bureau.

Rebel Secretary Mallory to be Released.

THE TREASURY REPORT COMPLETE.

Trial of Jeff. Davis Near at Hand.

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

SENATORS AND MEMBERS ARRIVING FREELY.

THE LADY CLERKS COMPLIMENTED.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 28.

The Mexican Minister

Had a long interview with the Secretary of State to-day. Some important information in regard to Mexican matters has just been received by the Government.

The French Minister

Has within a day or two communicated by dispatches with the State Department.

The Comptroller of the Currency

To-day finished his report. It contains some important suggestions and recommendations. The removal of this Bureau to New York is also recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Excess of National Bank Capital.

The capital of the national banks has been exceeded some ten millions of dollars. He recommends that it be immediately extended to three hundred millions. He is also satisfied that the Southern States may have the benefit of this system of banking.

Internal Revenue Report.

Commissioner Rollins to-day completed the internal revenue report, and it is to be at once put in type. It is a very able and interesting document, and makes a most favorable exhibit of the workings of that important bureau.

Rebel Secretary Mallory Released.

At the same time the order for the release of ex-Secretary Seddon and ex-Governor Magrath was issued, the order was also issued for the release of ex-Senator Mallory. By some means or other, the order has been retained in the War Department, and has not yet made its appearance.

Paymasters Holt and McIntire, who were decident in their accounts some seven hundred thousand dollars, have returned to the Government the wholeamount.

Financial Report Completed.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury is completed and placed in the hands of the printer. It is not believed that it will create so much of a commotion in Wall street as some of the specimens which have been sent out as general financial principles enunciated in the Secretary's Fort Wayne speech will be more elaborate in his annual report. There is no truth in the intimation that he hints at a reduction of internal taxation.

Trial of Jeff. Davis Near at Hand.

There appears to be better reason now than formerly for asserting that a civil trial of Jeff. Davis is pretty close at hand. The President will doubtless so state in the forthcoming message. The President has very recently been urged to try Davis by a military commission.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet convened at noon to-day, and remained in session several hours. Every member was present. The *Star* asserts that the Mexican question was under consideration, and it is also believed that proof slips of the annual message were laid before each member.

Pardon Seekers.

Notwithstanding the order of the President directing that no more pardon warrants be issued at present, applicants continue to flock in upon the Attorney General. Among those who called this morning were R. M. T. Hunter and the rebel Generals Terrel, of Texas, and Brown of Tennessee.

Senators and Members

Have been coming in quite freely to-day. They are mostly from the West. The increase in numbers seems to develope no special interest in the organization of the House of Representatives.

Governor Morton

Left for New York to-day. He sails for Europe in the Scotia on the 15th of December.

The rebel Captain Voorest, of the rebel navy, is in town.

Lady Clerks Complimented.

In his report, the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury bears strong testimony in favor of the lady clerks under his supervision, who have performed their work in the most satisfactory manner, discharging the duties assigned them with intelligence, industry and commendable zeal.

Mail Service in Georgia—Members of Congress—Schemes of Lobbyists—Secretary McCulloch's Suggestions—Our Troops in Texas—Gen. Granger—Southern Union Men—Pardoning Counterfeiters—No Delay in Organizing the House—Dispatch from the President to Gov. Holden—Trial of Duncan, Winder and Gee—Case of Commodore Craven, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The Postmaster-General has accepted bids for the mail service from Savannah to Macon on the Georgia Railroad, and from Millen to Augusta and other important points in Georgia.

There are only about twenty members of Congress at the present time in Washington.

The President is still engaged in the preparation of his annual message.

Senator Howard, of Michigan, has introduced a bill involving the appropriation of millions of dollars, and not intended to exclude beneficiaries to private bills. The matter has come to the attention of Congress. There are daily accessions to what is familiarly known as the lobby.

There are good reasons for believing that Secretary McCulloch will recommend the refunding of the floating debt, with a regular withdrawal of greenbacks, which must cause a contraction of the National Bank circulation.

It was officially announced this morning that the Government has received no information whatever of any difficulties on the Rio Grande.

All the volunteer troops of our army in central Texas are to be withdrawn, and their places filled by regulars.

An Inside View of Utah.

The tourist visits few places where more unrefined impressions and emotions rush upon him than in Utah, as he feels that his feet stand on *modern* Zion, in the valley of the Great Salt Lake—the land of the Latter Day Saints—the land of many wives and children—the land where Republicanism and Democracy are unknown—the land of the one man power. There are three governments in the United States—the General Government, and Brigham Young's Government. The great Mormon prophet is at the head of the two last mentioned. The first is established by Congress, but it is a fiction, for none are elected to the Legislature except Mormons. If it ever has any power in the Territory, the Legislature of the State of Deseret can pass them, and Gov. Young gives them his sanction, and they are laws for the State, when they failed to be so for the Territory. The laws of the State of Deseret are not published, but are kept among the archives of the Legislature. All Mormon bills must be approved by the Governor, and no bill, even of the slightest importance, is allowed to pass

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

THE COUNCILS AND THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

When the startling news of the approach of the cholera was received, the Board of Trade immediately initiated a movement to prepare for the expected visitation of the terrible scourge which fell so heavily on this city a few years ago. A request was presented to the city councils to join their wisdom and authority in the work. No quorum of councils could be got together for the purpose of responding to the request, or joining in this important business.

On Monday evening of this week, three weeks after the request was made, the councils met. A motion to co-operate by a committee, was made. This was opposed and was finally voted down. The President of the Common Council took issue with some of the statements accompanying the request of the Committee of the Board of Trade and Board of Health, and undertook to show that Pittsburgh is the most healthy of all cities. But whether it is ordinarily a healthy or an unhealthy place, it is known that it has been visited and severely scourged by the cholera. And it is admitted by Mr. STEEL himself to be at this hour in a filthy condition, requiring, to use his own language, "more adequate and stringent measures" for its cleansing. And yet, the first movement that has been made in the city or in the councils, is so opposed in the latter as to be there defeated.

The fact of the city being in a bad condition is too plain to be disputed by any person of common powers of observation. The Sixth ward and the Eighth, where rains do their part towards cleanliness, are in some places foul and reeking with accumulated filth. They are not probably worse than others. And to say that this is likely to co-exist with general health is to deny all ordinary sanitary principles. A co-operation of all available agencies is what is required both for the health and the respectability and comfort of the city.

The Councils have a plain and imperative duty to perform, and it cannot be hidden behind a cloud of disputation about certain figures and statements. This statement, at least, is plain and admitted by themselves that the condition of the city requires "more adequate and stringent measures" of a sanitary kind to make it healthy and decent. The need is pressing, though the cholera should not visit us. A malignant fever is at this moment prevailing in the city, and its connection with the condition of the air rising from pools, sinks and dirt piles, and from the liquid pollutions that ooze from the narrow back yards and flow through the gutters, it would not be easy to disprove. The clearing out of the real and redundent abominations that endanger health is what we need, and not merely the occasional deluging of some of the principal streets with water.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

We do not consider railroad traveling an unsafe mode of locomotion. Numerous as are the announcements of accidents and severe as are the animadversions upon them, they are few compared with the number of trains constantly in motion and with the distances that are passed over in safety. We do not maintain that they are never the consequence of gross and culpable carelessness that foresight can prevent. The best skill, and the closest inspection, and the severest tests will sometimes fail. The strength of iron and the condition of machinery may be affected after examination, by changes of temperature. Persons not connected with the road may interfere intentionally or through carelessness leave impediments on the track.

But after all, for *safety* we must depend chiefly on the character of the men who have the charge of the road and the trains. Strict *sobriety* is indispensable in every one whatever his position. The train master, the engineer, conductor, brakeman, switchtender, and all the rest, should be not only sober while on duty, but habitually and without exception. A single degree of the excitement of intoxicating drink or of the re-actionary effects of it on the nerves of one of them is just one degree withdrawn from the usual *safety* of railroad traveling, and one degree added to the danger of every passenger. A man of *hasty and ungoverned temper* is not the man for railroad business. In the variety of people whom they meet, they encounter the full proportion of rude, unreasonable and provoking characters, and are consequently exposed to severe trials of temper. But a man in the paroxysm of anger is in a temporary insanity, and for the time, unfit to have the responsibility of human life in his charge. A dull, sleepy, dead-and-alive man is not fit for a position in a railroad train, where vigilance, promptitude of decision, and energy of action are often demanded for safety from an immediate danger. Such persons may do for the responsibilities and perils of canal navigation, but not for railroad life.

There is another condition to be noticed. The employes of train and road should not be overtaxed with work, or deprived of their healthful allowance of food and sleep. The hours taken for these must be fixed by the exigencies of the business. Usage will accommodate itself to the time, but food and sleep must be sufficient. Although the labor may not be muscular, yet the nervous force is exhausted by vigilance as well as exertion, and requires recuperation. An engineer half asleep through exhaustion, may have the lever in his hand and yet the train may go to destruction. A switch tender may be aroused from his sleep by the train that smashes him to death and runs to death a score of passengers.

We presume these conditions are observed by railroad authorities generally. Still some casualties occur. But we believe this mode of traveling is as safe as any other.

ENLIGHTENED SUFFRAGE.

Says an eminent statesman, "when you decide that this Government has the right to say who shall and who shall not vote in the South, you also say that it has the right to decide who shall and who shall not vote in the North." If then, the Government possesses the right to determine this question, it enjoys the right of determining the qualification of voters. We are in favor of universal suffrage, but let it be upon the basis of intelligence. What we hold to in this connection, is that our people, white or black, native and foreign born, must, of necessity at least, be able to read and write before exercising the great privilege of the elective franchise. We think that this forms an essential qualification in a sound voter, and history and experience, liberal minded men, and wise statesmen of our time may be cited in its support. A system of enlightened suffrage will do more, we think, toward developing our country's genius, than any other that has been known and tried. Place before the people this high motive to learn and reflect, create this necessity for primary knowledge, and a great step will have been taken. The great popular mind will rapidly beautify and crown itself with the highest intelligence.

But how shall this be accomplished? Every sober-minded person knows the value of our popular educational system, and that in this lies the whole secret. No nation in the world has made such wonderful progress in education as the people of this country; indeed, it is not saying too much, to assert that as a whole we are educated as perfectly, at least, as any other on the globe. All that can be desired in a voter is that he should be intelligent and loyal, and know how to use the right of voting for the best interests of his country. What can help him to do this so effectually as education? An intelligent man, it is true, may be guilty of crimes, and do wrong as a voter; but ignorance is the mother of vice. Reflecting minds—minds thoroughly imbued with the spirit and genius of our age and generation, through a liberal and widely extended educational system, will rarely, if ever, fall into grave errors, while the very fact of intelligence as the basis of our elective franchise, will give an impetus to the whole system which, we venture to assert, would in a single generation produce a people beyond all question intellectually superior to any the world has ever seen. It is to the elevated moral and mental condition of our people that we must look for the safety of our institutions and the solidity and perpetuity of our country. Intelligence is one of the chief foundation stones of the Republic, without which it cannot be maintained.

Elections, especially in cities, have frequently, in former years, been characterized by a lack of that devotion to principle which will result only from intelligence; and their results have, in some instances, proved detrimental to the welfare and interests of the body politic. Whatever cheapens the elective privilege, tends also to produce evil consequences. To grant equal privileges to all citizens without regard to color or nativity, and without requiring intelligence as the basis, must tend to deprive the nation of its leading legitimate power to elevate its moral and national standard. Let intelligence and true loyalty to the written constitution and laws of the land, with the necessary restrictions as to residence and age, be the only basis of franchise, and a few years only will be required to purge our system altogether, to place the country where it rightfully belongs, foremost among the nations of the earth, and to crown with entire success its mission as an example of liberty to all the world.

CROSS-WALKS.

It is a good thing for Pittsburgh people that there was at some past period of the earth's history a mighty flood. It is a good thing that the water continued long enough and flowed in currents strong enough to roll pieces of rock to a good degree of smoothness. It is a good thing that some of those pieces were larger than others. Without these antecedent conditions, it is not likely we should have had any crosswalks at all, or none distinguished from the rest of the pavement. As it is, thanks to the flood, we have foot stones, some of them with a flattish convex surface, large enough for a good-sized foot, smooth, elevated above the general level of mud, and comparatively clean. In some favored places, we have two rows of them, laid within moderate stepping distance of each other.

Modern innovators have, by what is called private enterprize, introduced some wide and flat crossings, opposite their places of business. But the city authorities adhere to the good old geological specimens, with a steadfast conservatism descended from an age that is scarcely less venerable. These are retained in the more thronged thoroughfares of the city. At the corner crossings, the whole length of Fifth street, all through St. Clair street, Liberty, and Market, the autediluvians keep their ranks bravely against all the advances of modern improvement.

And lively and diverting scenes are often enacted over them. The law of taking the right not applying to stepping stones, people take their privilege instead, and so not a little jostling occurs, as one cannot, unless he have strabismus badly, keepone eye on the stone for his foot and the other on the person he is meeting. A particularly polite and considerate person, meeting ladies on both tracks, alternately steps from side to side, much as they do, right and lefting it in a contra-dance, and with the greatest forethought and care, one occasionally finds his foot suspended for its next resting place over the same stone for which a delicate little foot has started simultaneously, leaving him no alternative but to place his own awkwardly in the adjacent reservoir of mud and water. These lively and diverting scenes do not occur on the new-fangled flat and smooth crossings. We, therefore, beg of the City Fathers to spare the convex foot stones. Let them remain to attest the diluvial throng. Let them be connecting links between geological eras and current history. Let them bear the fool-prints of an active, intelligent, and patient generation.

DRUNKENNESS AND SUNDAY MORNINGS.

It is noticed that the Sabbath mornings in the Mayor's office often indicate an unusual amount of drunkenness and disorderly conduct to have occurred on the Saturday night. If we had an inside view of private houses at the same hour, we should doubtless find in many an unhappy home indications strictly corresponding with those in the Mayor's Court. It indeed does not require a view of either to convince a person of this fact. A Saturday evening walk through some of the principal streets is demonstration strong and sad enough.

The last report gave the number of *forty-four* as the company who had to answer for their misconduct before the civil magistrate. So many homes were made unhappy that night by sorrowful suspense and watching and fears. The report of the Allegheny office was of a solitary person. It would be too wild a generalization to make this a measure of the comparative morals of the two cities. The places of entertainment and of social resort are more numerous in Pittsburgh, and a large concourse is drawn together on the leisure evening of the week. The issues of some of their miscalled recreations are seen in the sad reports to which we have referred. How many of the forty-four lodged in the tombs because they could not stagger across the bridges to the sister city, we have not the means of determining.

Such exhibitions, wherever the persons belong, are discreditable to the moral condition of the city. The increase of drunkenness is manifest and alarming. The friends of humanity should be aroused to some wise efforts for correcting the evil. The rising race of young men have not been instructed or warned as those of the last generation were, and they are consequently ensnared, captured and ruined before they are aware of their danger.

OIL IN CALIFORNIA.

Several months ago extraordinary statements, backed by the representations of Prof. SILLIMAN, the younger, were circulated concerning the wonderful Petroleum regions of California. So abundant was the oil, it was said, that it had accumulated in lakes, in which cattle were drowned. The surface of extensive regions was said to be saturated with Petroleum of the richest description, and it was said, on the authority of Prof. SILLIMAN, we believe, that all that was wanted was means to gather the oil. A company was organized in New York with a capital of several millions, and great expectations were indulged of immediate fortunes of vast dimensions.

Our readers will recollect that we took occasion, in the COMMERCIAL, at the time, to pronounce the representations as grossly exaggerated, if not wholly untrue. How nearly right we were, can be inferred from the fact, that though nearly or quite one year has elapsed, not a gallon of oil has reached San Francisco; and there is not, it is believed, a well in California with a daily yield of fifty barrels.

THE releasing of Governor MAGRATH, from Fort Pulaski, we sincerely hope does not forecast his pardon and restoration to the full status of a citizen of the Republic. A wise enemy the country never had. South Carolina was disposed to claim for herself the honor of furnishing the first rebel President, but MAGRATH was for DAVIS, who owed to him more than any other man his elevation to the bad eminence of head of the Slave Confederacy. Next to DAVIS himself we consider MAGRATH the greatest rebel, and most worthy of punishment,—an opinion based on personal observation in the early days of the rebellion in South Carolina.

A CASE of cholera is reported in New York. Of the truth of the report, the *Post* says it has no precise knowledge, but that it has "no right to expect otherwise." On general principles we can argue the same thing in regard to Pittsburgh. So abundant and universal are the predisposing causes, that the wonder is that cholera does not extensively prevail here. To the season, probably, we owe present exemption.

Extravagant Importations.

Our foreign importations are running up to a high figure, much higher than has been the case of late years at this season. The New York custom house returns for the week show a total of $6,783,221, but it is gratifying to know that these are pretty evenly balanced by the exports, which foot up $5,906,000 in produce, and $750,000 in specie. A noteworthy feature of these importations is the large proportion of fancy goods for holiday consumption. Under this head the entries exhibit a total of $152,174, besides which we have such items as the following: Jewelry, $46,076; watches, $84,746; wines, $40,699; champagne, $10,208; fruits, $110,000; cigars, $25,376; perfumery, $5,823. These little items are significant, as showing a decided revival of the demand for expensive foreign luxuries, which the hard necessities of the war, during the past four years, did so much to repress.

EMIGRANTS.—Some six thousand emigrants from European ports have arrived at New York during the last week, as shown by the records of the Castle Garden Commissioners. The majority of them are from Hamburg, and other north of Europe ports. It is understood that the next steamer which leaves for Galveston, direct, will take out some three hundred of them to Texas, where they have contracts to engage in agricultural labor. We hear of others being engaged to go to Southern Virginia, and the Carolinas also.

NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY.

Important Letter of Judge J. F. Redfield, of Boston, on the "Issues of the Day"—Reorganization and Negro Suffrage—Secession is Rebellion and Treason—Offenders may be Punished—The Great Issue of the War—The Nation Supreme—The States Subordinate—Ordinances of Secession were Nullities—States Not Responsible for the Crimes of its Officials, &c., &c.

Hon. Solomon Foot, U. S. Senator from Vermont, has received from Judge Redfield, of Boston, an important letter, concerning the present status of the late Confederate States—their rights and duties, and the authority of the General Government to dictate the terms of their return to the full enjoyment of all the powers they exercised previous to the rebellion. In view of the high reputation of Judge Redfield, as a citizen learned in constitutional law, as a profound jurist, and an upright and patriotic man, we give below an extract of his opinions, contained in the letter, which will be read with interest:

* * * * * * *

"The first great question then is, what has been the result of the war? What has it settled? How does it leave the case?

1. What question has the war settled?

War may be fairly considered as the arbitrament of

The Daily Commercial

DECEMBER.

BY ALDRICH.

Only the sea intoning,
Only the wainscot moans,
Only the wild wind moaning
Over the lonely house.

Darkest of all Decembers,
Ever my life hath known,
Sitting here by the embers,
Stunned and helpless, alone.

Dreaming of two graves lying
Out in the damp and chill;
One where the harvest flying,
Passes in Malvern hill;

The other—alas! the billows
O'er that unease bed,
Rise and fall with the billows,
Over our sailor's head.

Theirs the heroic story
Died, by frigate and town!
Theirs the calm and the glory!
Theirs the Cross and the Crown.

Mine to linger and languish
Here by the wintry sea,
An faint heart, in my anguish,
What is there left for me?

Only the sea intoning,
Only the wainscot mouse,
Only the wild wind moaning
Over the lonely house.

AN INCIDENT TO BE REMEMBERED.

The following touching incident occurred several years ago. At that time the publication was made in justice to a man whose heart beat warmly for suffering humanity, while he was only enjoying the ordinary comforts of life. The same gentleman has since become quite wealthy, which is another evidence that he who giveth to the poor will not go empty away. He is a man of noble, generous and philanthropic impulses, and that fortune should now favor him is no more than justice to a well deserving, patriotic and liberal-hearted man; and one who does not yet forget the unfortunate in life. Being cognizant of the facts, as set forth, I hope, Mr. Editor, you will give the whole an insertion in your valuable paper. M. T. R.

"There's something of pure in human nature, after all."—*Bulwer.*

A few years ago, while passing over the Pennsylvania State improvements, the writer was a witness of one of those scenes of genuine kindheartedness which makes the heart thrill with an unutterable blessing, and fills the mind with involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At a point this side of Johnstown, called Conemaugh, where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, awaiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way through to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rough, sun-embrowned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labors of his men, when the cars rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him something after this wise: "Sir, we wish to go on East—but our further progress today will depend upon you. In the cars we have just left, is a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee, by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain—what say you?" "Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?" To the inquiry, a gentleman stepped forward and replied, without a moment's pause, the captain crossed the gang-plank, and entered the cars. Here, on a rude bed, lay the wasted frame of a consumptive, evidently in the last stage of that fell disease. Supported in the arms of a female, he was gasping for breath, and apparently unconscious of all around him. The captain addressed the shivering invalid, pulling up his face now lit up with trembling expectation, "Are you the captain—and will you take me? God bless me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence, and are you so unkind? You see, sir, I am dying—but, oh! if I can manage to reach my mother I shall die happy. She lives in Burlington, N. J., sir, and my journey is more than half performed. Have a poor sailor, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die?"

"You SHALL GO!" replied the captain, "if I lose every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their baggage piled upon the path, and they awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage. A moment more and that decision was made, as they beheld him coming from the cars, with the sick man cradled in his stout arms, hushing directly through the throng with his dying burden, he ordered a mattrass to be spread in the obsolescent spot on the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat to be prepared for starting.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers—that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With the common impulse they walked aboard, the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among his passengers in the cabin. He went; and from their midst arose an aged, white-haired man, who, in the tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough, sun-embrowned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The dreams of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, choking the utterance and filling the eyes of all persons. On the instant a purse was made out for the sick man, with a generous contribution from the captain, and the poor invalid was started with a "God speed!" on his way homeward, to die in the arms of his mother.

The true hearted captain of that boat was Gen. Samuel D. Karns, and the above incident is worth remembering.

ABOUT RARE JEWELS.

The History of Celebrated Specimens.

Let us speak first of the "diamond," though it did not always hold the first rank as it does now. There are six great diamonds that figure in the history of precious gems, viz: the "King of Portugal's," the "Orloff," the "Regent of France," the "Mogul," the "Koh-i-noor," and the "Sancy." The first of these weighs 1,680 carats, but is said now to be no diamond at all, but only a topaz, so we dismiss it as unworthy of discussion in an enterprising newspaper. The "Mogul," in its rough state, weighed 787½ carats. It got its name from the fact that it was presented to the Great Mogul by a thief who stole it from the King of Golconda. When cut it was reduced to 280 carats. It is now among the crown jewels of Persia. The "Orloff" diamond was originally the eye of an idol, and was taken from the socket by a sacrilegious French soldier, who had no respect for wooden gods. It is now a jewel of the Russian crown. The "Regent," or "Pitt diamond," is a jewel weighing nearly 137 carats. It has quite a history. It was found by a slave, in the East Indies, and concealed by him from his master in a deep wound in his leg. Having escaped to an English vessel at Madras, he was robbed of the diamond by the captain, and thrown overboard. This captain sold it for a thousand pounds sterling, and the buyer, in turn, sold it to Governor Pitt for twelve thousand five hundred pounds. Pitt took it to England, where he was in constant fear of being robbed of it, and led a miserable life. He finally sold it, in 1717, to the Regent Orleans, for £135,000, at a time when a pound sterling was worth twice its present value, or not less than $1,500,000! Napoleon at one time raised enough money on this gem to carry on his wars. It is said to be the most perfect brilliant in existence, and, for shape and purity, without a rival. The "Sancy" diamond also has an interesting history. The Seigneur of Sancy, its owner, wished to borrow money on it for the benefit of the great Henry IV. of France, and sent it for that purpose by a trusted servant, who was murdered on the road. His master recovered the body, and knowing the faithful character of the servant, opened the stomach, where he found the jewel. He afterwards pledged it, but could never raise the money to redeem it. After passing through the hands of Queen Henrietta, of England, it became the property of James II, who sold it, after its abdication, to Louis XIV., for £25,000. It then became a crown jewel of France, but was stolen during the French Revolution. Reappearing in 1818, it was bought by the Russian Princess Demidoff, for £9,000. Last year it was on exhibition at a London jeweller's, but since then it has gone back to India, its native land. It weighs 54 carats. The "Koh-i-noor," or "Mountain of Light," is known all over the world through its connection with British and East India history. This gem can be traced back two hundred years, for it was seen that long ago, by the traveler Travernier, in the treasury of the great Mogul. It was ploughed up by a Golconda peasant, and weighed, in its original state, 800 carats. When it was taken to England it weighed but 186 carats, and it is now reduced by further cutting, to give it symmetry, to 102½ carats. The cost of recutting it was $8,000. Think of that! There is tradition among the Hindoos that the possessor of the jewel is bound to be unlucky, for it always brought bad luck to them. Should any of our shoddy aristocracy go to Europe and buy these diamonds, we would advise them not to wear them as breastpins in a Philadelphia passenger car, for they will be robbed of them in broad daylight, and they will have to "see" the detectives to get them back.

We have spoken about "carats." This word comes from a Greek word which refers to a small seed pod formerly used to weigh small quantities. With us it is a weight or about 3½ grains Troy. It is used altogether in calculating the value of precious stones. Diamonds increase in value very rapidly, according to size. The ratio of increase is as follows: Supposing a single carat diamond to be worth $60 (which is about the present value), then a two carat stone will be worth $240, and a four carat stone $960. The mode of calculation is to square the number of carats and multiply that by the price of a single carat. Thus a ten carat stone would be ten times ten multiplied by $60, or $6,000. The modern styles of cutting are the "rose," which has twenty-four facets, and the "brilliant," which is a double cone of many sides with one of the points ground off.

The diamond has monopolized so much of our space that we have but little left for rubies, emeralds, opals, and their beautiful and costly companions. There is a three-carat ruby known to jewelers that is worth £500, which is more than a diamond of the same weight will bring; and there is a very large ruby in the Imperial Crown of England which was owned by Edward, the Black Prince, and was worn by Henry V. in front of his helmet at the battle of Agincourt. The "amethyst" was once very much in fashion. Queen Charlotte had a necklace of them, valued at £2,000, which would not bring £100 now, so common has that jewel become. There is one specimen extant which weighs one hundred and forty pounds, a jewel too ponderous for any lady to carry about as an ear-ring, especially if she wishes to dance. The "sapphire," in our times, is, from its coldness to the touch, held as the emblem of celibacy, and as such worn by the priests. It is used now for episcopal rings. Emeralds come to us mainly from Peru—that is, those of them which are genuine. A great many are now found by the Chilanos natives, from the thick bottoms of green glass bottles, which they break up for the coal greenback dealers. The "pearl" has been a favorite for ages, and is the only gem which requires no art to increase its beauty. It comes gratuitously in its native shell. The last jewel we can find space to speak of now is the "opal." It is, in many respects, the most beautiful of gems. Pliny went into ecstasy over it, because, as he said, "there is in it the gentler fire of the ruby, the brilliant purple of the amethyst, the sea-green of the emerald, all shining together in union." But there is a still better description, which says that "an opal is a pearl with a soul in it."

CAUTION.

THE LAND, LOTS AND APPURTENANCES, in Allegheny county, and heretofore owned and occupied by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, as a Canal, having been sold by the State in fee simple to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and all persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or leasing the same, or any portion thereof, from any person or persons other than the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., or their agents duly authorized for that purpose, as the undersigned parties, offer for sale certain advertisements, certain portions of said land and property.

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20,000 lbs. new Dried Peaches,
100 boxes Canned do.
100 " Canned Pie Peaches,
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100 boxes Canned Corn,
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100 " Canned Beans,
100 " Canned Pumpkin,
100 " Canned Squash,
100 " Canned Succotash,
100 " Canned Beets,
100 " Canned Asparagus,
100 " Canned Mushrooms,
100 " Canned Lima Beans,
100 " Canned Okra,
100 " Canned Sweet Potatoes,
100 " Canned Peaches,
100 " Canned Pie Peaches,
100 " Canned Pie Apples,
100 " Canned Blackberries,
100 " Canned Raspberries,
100 " Canned Strawberries,
100 " Canned Cherries,
100 " Canned Plums,
100 " Canned Quinces,
100 " Canned Pears,
100 " Canned Damsons,
100 " Canned Gooseberries,
100 " Canned Currants,
100 " Canned Grapes,
100 " Canned Whortleberries,
100 " Canned Huckleberries,
100 " Canned Tomatoes,
100 " Canned Peas,
100 " Canned Beans,
100 " Canned Pumpkin,
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100 " Canned Succotash,
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100 " Canned Damsons,
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TEETH,

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WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST PAIN,
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Ladies,
Gents and
Children's
SKATES
IN EVERY VARIETY.
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The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Works, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
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COTTON YARNS,
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Hotels, Steamboats, Boarding Houses and privat families or individuals, wanting their
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executed with perfect neatness, certainty and dispatch, will please leave their orders at the following places, and the Laundry Express will call for and deliver the goods: Howard's Paper Warehouse, Liberty street; Pennock, Ball & Co.'s office, 21 Market street; Abel's Drug store, corner of Fifth and Grant streets; Stevens's Drug Store, Wylie street, Sixth ward; S. M. Jones's Drug store, Penn street, Ninth ward; Hughes' Drug Store, Lawrenceville; Kelly's Drug Store, corner of Lemon and Federal streets, Allegheny City; Kelly's Drug Store, Diamond, Allegheny city; Dr. Brown's Drug Store, corner Federal and Ohio streets, Allegheny, and at the Laundry, in Manchester.
All orders promptly attended to. Prices moderate for cash. JAMES BOWN,
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PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON
Grand Revival.
Uncle Tom's Cabin.
The great moral drama.
The great religious drama.
The great prophetic drama of the Nineteenth Century.
THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 29, Akin's dramatization of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's world renowned novel, entitled
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN; or, LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.
(The entire six acts.)
Act 1st—Escape on the Ice.
Act 2d—The Freeman's Defense.
Act 3d—The Slave's Market.
Act 4th—Death of St. Clair.
Act 5th—The Slave's Market.
Act 6th—Death of Uncle Tom. Imposing Tableau.

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The Original and Far Famed
SIAMESE TWINS, AND THEIR CHILDREN.
Also, the Wonderful Wild
AUSTRALIAN CHILDREN.
Positively Four Days Only,
Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th.
Two Grand Levees each day—Afternoon and Evening. Doors open from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
Admission 50 cents, children 25 cents.
Thanksgiving Day, three exhibitions. Doors open from 10 to 12 A. M.; from 2 to 5, and from 7 to 9.
no29-1t

MASONIC HALL.
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY EVENINGS,
November 30 and December 1st.
TWO NIGHTS ONLY.
ARTEMUS WARD'S
FAREWELL NIGHTS IN AMERICA
ARTEMUS WARD'S HUMOR.
"More humorous than any other humor. The grin is broader, under the mask of which lies, it may be deepest wisdom, most sterling common sense."—Leader.
"Artemus Ward is the most humorous man living."—Saturday Review, London.
A. WARD AMONG THE MORMONS.
The public are respectfully informed that these will most positively be ARTEMUS WARD'S last nights in Pittsburgh, prior to his departure for England, where extraordinary arrangements have been made for his early appearance at Egyptian Hall, London.
The principal part of his entertainments embraces
EIGHTEEN COLOSSAL PAINTINGS
Faithfully photographing, on a gigantic scale, the SCENERY OF SALT LAKE CITY, and the singularly beautiful Valley of Utah. The accompanying descriptive Lecture by Artemus Ward will be delivered. The success of this entertainment has been so marked that it is perhaps proper to say that it was given at Dodsworth's in the City of New York, it was given at Dodsworth Hall for one hundred consecutive nights to deeply crowded houses. Its success subsequently in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago and St. Louis, was no less positive and brilliant.
Admission 50c; reserved seats 75c. Reserved seats on sale at C. McKee's Music Store, Fifth street, where a plan of the Hall can be seen. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence on THURSDAY MORNING, November 28th.
The Piano used is one of Chickering's make, and kindly furnished by Mr. Mellor. Doors open at 7. Commence at 8 o'clock.
JOHN P. SMITH, Director.
PARTICULAR NOTICE—Artemus Ward will appear at New Castle, Pa., on WEDNESDAY EVENING November 29th. no27-1t

THE MUSEUM
AND
MENAGERIE
NOW OPEN AT
No. 64 Fifth street,
UNDER THE OPERA HOUSE.
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OWSTON, WROE & CO.,
REFINERS AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
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DUNKARD CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY.
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This company was organized on the 29th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws. The Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company, of this city.
CAPITAL STOCK.....$225,000
WORKING FUND.....25,000
PAR VALUE OF EACH SHARE.....1 00
OFFICERS:
President—S. A. JOHNSON.
Secretary and Treasurer—ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
E. A. JOHNSTON, | L. S. RIGDON,
FRANK SNYDER, | JAMES GRAHAM,
F. D. GAIST, | W. C. KING,
H. W. RITCHIE.
ja31-1y

TENANT FARM
OIL COMPANY,
Office, No. 115 Fourth Street.
This Company was organized on the 28th inst. under the Pennsylvania Mining and Manufacturing Laws, the Territory of the Company is situated on DUNKARD CREEK, between the lands of the Dunkard Creek Union Oil Company and the Dunkard Creek Petroleum Company.
Capital Stock.....$150,000
Working Fund.....25,000
Par Value of each Share.....$1 00
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Secretary and Treasurer.....ISAAC NOCK.
DIRECTORS.
Frank Snyder, | James Graham,
J. G. Wolf, | Stephen Lawson
H. W. Ritchie.
no28-3m

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THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. se7

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
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PURE MECCA OIL.
15 BBLS. LUBRICATING MECCA OIL,
Received and for sale by
GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
se2 141 Water street.

OIL WELL STEAM ENGINES.
I am prepared to furnish Steam Engines so much approved of for Oil Wells and other purposes, on the shortest notice, having different sized Engines on hand, and finishing others. The public can be accommodated with almost any size they want. The work to show for itself. WILLIAM FISHER, Fifth Ward, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh. 1y20-6m

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS,
DIRECT IMPORTERS,
Are receiving by next steamer from Liverpool, a choice lot of
ENGLISH CARPETS,
Suitable for Parlors, Dining Rooms, Offices, Churches, Halls, &c., selected expressly for Pittsburgh retail trade, and cheap.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
AT THE
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
3-4, 4-4 and 6-4 ENGLISH TAPESTRY, VELVET and BRUSSELS CARPETS, including many styles never before offered in this country.
71 and 73 Fifth Street.
Lyon's Building next to the U. S. Custom House.
Salesroom, Second Story. no14

CARPETS.
The largest and most varied assortment in this city at less than Eastern prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

DRUGGETS
And Felts, by the yard, in all widths. Two hundred Drugget and Felt Squares, for the winter covering of Carpets, in every variety of colors, pattern and size.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.

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From three-quarters to six yards wide. N. B. A very large stock of extra quality Oil Cloth Remnants suitable for stove and hearth pieces, sold at cost prices.
OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,
no22 23 Fifth street.

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200 bbls choice York State Peach Blow Potatoes, just received and for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
no24 141 and 143 First street.

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Lessee and Manageress.....MISS ANNIE EDGE
Last nights of the great original Irish Boy and Yankee girl,
MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
THIS EVENING, November 29th, will be presented the new and original Irish drama in four acts, purchased by Mr. W. J. Florence in London for 200 guineas, entitled
INSHAVOGUE; OR, THE WEARING OF THE GREEN.
To conclude with Mr. Florence's original comedy of THE YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Saturday afternoon by request of numerous ladies, "Lot, or the Tricks on the Hearth."
In rehearsal, and will be produced with new and beautiful scenery and appointments, the play entitled Kathleen Mavourneen.

MASONIC HALL.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, November 27, 28 and 29.
THE MAMMOTH VARIETY SHOW OF AMERICA
TONY PASTOR'S
Combination Troupe,
(From his Opera House, Bowery, N. Y.)
Will have the honor of appearing as above for POSITIVELY THREE NIGHTS ONLY, in their elegant and unequaled VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT, which combines more amusement every minute than any other of amusements. The whole under the direction of that Prince of Comic Vocalists, JULY STORK, who will sing a new each evening in a selection of new songs Concludes, &c.
☞ For full particulars see small bills. Admission 25c; reserved seats, 50c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Commencing at 8.
no29-3t J. W. ALLINSON, Agent.

PROF. COWPER'S
Dancing Academy,
WILKINS' HALL FOURTH STREET, near Smithfield. Open for the reception of pupils on MONDAY, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS. New classes now forming, for beginners, Ladies, Misses and Children, Masters and Misses' class at 3 o'clock. Gentleman's class at 7½ in the evening. A new class for the German now forming.
Having had the honor to be elected Corresponding Member of the Société Générale des Professeurs de Danse de Paris, Artistes du Théâtre Impérial de l'Opera, all the new dances originating in Europe will be rearranged to me as soon as produced.
☞ The Hall floor has been recently waxed, and when disengaged by classes, can be rented for evening parties. Prof. Cowper can be seen daily at the MONONGAHELA HOUSE. no28-6t

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY,
19 Diamond, over Lippincott's grocery Store.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city, and have exclusive use of the same. se28-1y

COMMISSION MERCHANTS
F. J. HERRON,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
NO. 2 STORY BUILDING,
CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STREETS,
NEW ORLEANS, LA,
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED OF
Pittsburgh Manufactures,
WESTERN PRODUCE,
AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.
☞ Orders for the purchase of
COTTON AND SUGAR
received and promptly attended to.
Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally. no18-3m

WILLIAM CARROLL. JOHN BEATTIE. CHAS. HARROD.
(Late of Peoria.) (of Cincinnati.) (Late of Chi'go.)
CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS
Highwines, etc., etc.
No. 35 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Refer by permission to City National Bank, Chicago; Second National Bank, Cincinnati; Commercial Bank, Cincinnati; O. David Down & Co., New York; Daniel Wallace, Pittsburgh. no16-6m

MADISON STRATTON.....THOS. G. POINTER
HARRY J. CHENEY.....R. P. ROBY.
STRATTON, POINTER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale and purchase of Cotton and Tobacco, Wheat, Flour, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Dried Fruit, Pig Iron, and staples generally,
Nos. 9 and 10 Broad st., Nashville, Tenn.
Strict attention paid to receiving and forwarding, and liberal advances made on consignments.
REFERENCES:
Messrs. Lyon, Shortt & Co., Boston. | James Dalzell & Sons,
Jones & Laughlins, " | Zug & Co., "
Squair, Chatfield & Co., " | Painter & Sons, "
Shoenberger & Co., " | Singer, Nimick & Co., "
Nimick & Co., " | Lloyd Cryswell, Esq.,
Of Pittsburgh; and the bankers, merchants and citizens generally, of Nashville. oct2-3m

CARD.
RUSSELL & HALL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
69 Tchoupitoulas street,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.
REFERENCES:
DOUGHERTY, WOOD & CO., Baltimore.
JOSHUA HOOD & SON, Philadelphia.
DOVALE & CO., New York.
F. NICKERSON & CO., BALDWIN, BOTUME & CO., Boston.
R. W. POINDEXTER, Pittsburgh.
Liberal Advances made on Consignments.
oct28-3m

JOHN S. CLARK,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND FACTOR IN
PETROLEUM AND ITS PRODUCTS,
98 Water and 132 First streets,
PITTSBURGH.
51 Broad street, New York.
oct28

WM. M. MURRAY.....L. WILCOX
WM. M. MURRAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Crude and Refined Petroleum,
BENZINE, &C.
Extra facilities for
Storing Oil and Empty Oil Barrels.
Warehouse and office: DUQUESNE WAY, near HAND street, Pittsburgh, Pa. sep12-1y

MERCER, ANTELO & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
for the sale of
COTTON, WOOL, HEMP, TOBACCO, &c.
Refer to John Harper, Esq., Cashier Bank of Pittsburgh. no9-lmeod

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits and all Farm Products.
☞ Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors.
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

GEORGE COLHOUN.....WM. B. EDWARDS
COLHOUN & EDWARDS,
GENERAL MERCHANDISE BROKERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
DEALERS IN
SODA ASH, CAUSTIC, BI CARB. AND SAL SODA
ACIDS, CHEMICALS,
CRUDE AND REFINED OILS, SALT, &c.
Office, NO. 38 WOOD STREET,
no16 under St. Charles Hotel.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hand street, Pittsburgh.

F. M. KERR.....J. A. EMERY.
KERR & EMERY
297 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh,
General Commission Merchants, dealers in Country Produce. Also, purchasing agents. Correspondence promptly answered and consignments solicited.
no8-3m

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se29 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

DANIEL WALLACE,
Commission Merchant,
And Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR AND GRAIN,
No. 253 Liberty street, (Patterson's New Block)
PITTSBURGH. Storage Warehouse, corner Penn and Wayne street oct2-3m

C. RITTER.....J. A. GRAFF.
GRAFF & REITER,
Produce, Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
And Purchasing Agents for all Pittsburgh Manufactures
Warehouse No. 215 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
REFER TO
J. S. DILWORTH & Co., Pittsburgh.
SHRIVER & LAZEAR, "
MILLER & RICKETSON, "
L. GRAFF & CO., Philadelphia.
se27-3m25-6m

100 CADDIES QUARTER POUND
Lump, pure Virginia Tobacco, made in Richmond. For sale by
ROBERT P. WEDDELL,
oct2 corner of Smithfield and Water streets

SODA ASH.
50 tons Prime Soda Ash, just received and for sale by
J. R. CANFIELD,
no16 141 and 143 First street.

DRY GOODS.

LATE TRADE.
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
94 Wood street,
Are now opening a large and carefully selected stock of seasonable
Dry Goods and Notions
All of which have been bought since the decline, for CASH.
DRESS GOODS,
FRENCH MERINOS,
COBURGS,
THIBET CLOTHS,
DELAINES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
ALPACAS,
POPLINS,
BROCADES,
SILK LUSTRES,
WOOL DELAINES,
CASSIMERES.
ALSO,
SHAWLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LADIES' CLOTHS, FRENCH CLOTHS,
OVERCOATINGS, BELGIAN Do.
AMERICAN CLOTHS.
PLAID FLANNELS in great variety.
SHIRTING " "
DOMESTIC GINGHAMS,
CORSET JEANS,
PAPER CAMBRICS
BLANKETS,
GREY AND WHITE.
HOODS,
NUBIAS,
SCARFS,
UNDERSHIRTS
And DRAWERS.
An examination of our stock will satisfy the closest buyer that we can and will meet the lowest prices.
no24-tf WILSON, CARR & CO.

J. M'KEOY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHAW
DRY GOODS.
FALL 1865!
M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
No. 54 Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
Having recently

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29.

CONSOLIDATION CONVENTION.

Nine Districts Represented—Thirty-Four Delegates Present.

Interesting Proceedings.

NO CONCLUSION ARRIVED AT.

The delegates appointed by the Councils of the two cities, and the surrounding boroughs, for the purpose of considering the propriety and policy of consolidating, assembled yesterday morning in the Common Council Chamber in this city, and was called to order by A. W. Foster, Esq., who moved that Hon. Wm. F. Johnston be called to the chair, which was carried.

Gov. Johnston, upon assuming the position, stated that although a member of the Commit.' tee from the Board of Trade, he had calculated upon appearing as an outsider, and take no part in the deliberations of the Convention further than present some statistics in regard to the matter, that had been prepared by the Board which he represented. He stated the object of the meeting to be to consider the propriety of uniting our scattered local municipalities under one Government, and hoped that unless it could be done with the united influence of all concerned, it would not be attempted. Personally, he was favorable to the proposed consolidation, as great benefits would arise from it in regard to the sanitary, police and other interests of the community.

On motion Captain J. Heron Foster and John A. Myler, Esq., in connection with the reporters of the press present, were appointed Secretaries.

The credentials of the following delegates were then presented:

Board of Trade.—Hon. Wm. F. Johnston, Col. James M. Cooper, Maj. Wm. Wade, Evan Rogers, Capt. J. Heron Foster, and Thomas J. Bigham.

Pittsburgh—James McAuley, Thomas Steel, John H. Hare, John McM. King, Col. Wm. Phillips, Thomas C. Dickson, and George W. Coffin.

Allegheny City—Jas. Marshall, Simon Drum, John Atwell, John A. Myler, J. W. Hall, Chas. W. Benney and J. C. Breunig.

Birmingham—John P. Pears, Robert B. Carnahan and F. L. Ihmsen.

East Birmingham—Michael Snyder, John P. Heizel and George E. Slocum.

Lawrenceville—S. H. Keller, A. H. Ahlborn, and A. Hoevener.

Duquesne Borough—George Moul, Robt. Stewart and Andrew Hare.

Monongahela Borough—Henry T. O. Kain, Robert Edgar and George Coulant.

Temperanceville—Charles Geiger and A. L. Jones.

Pitt Township—W. H. Smith, Isaac Jones, Alexander W. Foster, Dr. D. Hostetter and T. S. Young.

Thirty-four of the forty-two delegates answered to their names and took their seats.

Mr. Steel said that the good gentleman representing the Board of Trade would recommend business for the meeting. The Board had given the movement some attention, and its representatives were doubtless conversant with the matter.

Mr. Bigham stated that the thinking men of the community were determined that this consolidation should be effected, and it would be accomplished before 1870, or he did not know anything about public sentiment. It had been said did not discourage him. If the matter was voted upon now it might be defeated, but it would not be so a few years hence. All had the anxiety or feeling in the matter. The debts of the city had been contracted for business interests, and would be paid by all.

Mr. A. W. Foster moved to postpone the question for the present, to enable him to make another motion. Agreed to.

Mr. Foster then moved that the Committee of the Board of Trade be requested to report, as far as perfected, their plan of consolidation, which was adopted.

Governor Johnston (Mr. Steel in the chair, stated that he had listened with pleasure to the discussion which had taken place. It was not considered probable the consolidation project would at first be received favorably by all. The question was whether it would be better to have a large and influential vote than a number of scattered districts, unknown outside of the county. The Governor then reviewed the advantages to be derived, commercially and financially, at some length. As Chairman of the Committee from the Board of Trade he had drawn up a bill, but not yet quite complete to would not submit it to the Convention. He concluded his remarks by stating that the consolidated city could be made the first in population, and the first in point of beauty on the continent.

Mr. Steel moved that in order to give each of the corporations represented a voice in the preparation or completion of the proposed act, one delegate from each should form a committee.

The motion was agreed to, and the following named gentlemen were added to the Committee: Pittsburgh, Thomas Steel; Allegheny, J. A. Myler; Lawrenceville, A. Hoevener; Birmingham, J. F. Pears; East Birmingham, N. Snyder; Monongahela, Henry T. O. Kane; Temperanceville, A. M. Jones; Duquesne, Geo. Moul; Pitt township, Isaac Jones.

Mr. Smith then renewed his resolution to submit to a vote of the people.

Mr. Pears moved to postpone the motion for the present.

A. W. Foster, Esq., moved, as a substitute, that the Committee be instructed to embody in the proposed act a provision that the proposed consolidation shall be taken at a special vote of the people be obtained, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Steel, the Convention then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

THE SIAMESE TWIN.—Chang and Eng, those curiously united Siamese twin brothers, whose appearance before the public some years ago, excited the attention of medical men throughout the country, have emerged from the quiet retreat in North Carolina they had earned for themselves, but which the rebels laid waste, and are again giving their exhibitions. They are accompanied by their families, and will appear in this city at Masonic Hall, for four days, commencing on next Wednesday. The Siamese twins are a great an attraction as ever, and in view of their misfortune have a double claim upon the community.

AN UNDERGROUND RESIDENCE.—On Monday, as a number of boys were playing around the ruins of the Third Presbyterian Church, on Ferry street, they found in the vault, which extends the whole length of the building, a shed, dirty straw bed, a table, and several chairs and stools. The vault had apparently been occupied by some person, but for what purpose, but what they were, or their occupation, has not been discovered. The boys set fire to the bed, and the flames communicated to the other articles in the vault, clearing out the ranche.

OIL.—Messrs. Owston, Wroe & Co., of the Pittsburgh Oil Works, have established their office on Duquesne way, near Hand street, where they are prepared to supply the public with petroleum and its products.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

S. M'CLEAN, JR., PRES'T. T. M. TIERNAN, V. P.
S. S. BRYAN, (STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKER,) SECRETARY.

Meets Daily at 10½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS NOV. 28, 1865, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6's 1881	104	.....
United States 5-20s	100 50	.....
United States 7-30s	99 56	.....
United States 10-40's	90 50	.....
United States Certificates	97 00	.....
Gold	141½	.....
Allegheny Valley Railroad 7's	.....	103 00
Connellsville Railroad 6's	79 00	.....
Connellsville R. R. stock	9 00	.....
Connellsville Railroad stock, int	9 25	.....
Fourth National Bank	.....	120 00
Merchants and Manufacturers National	99 00	.....
People's National Bank	.....	105 00
Columbia Oil Co	25 00	27 50
Eldorado Oil Co	30	.....
Philadelphia, Lancaster and Cherry Run	.....	1 12½
Rouse Hill	.....	4
Coal Bluff Mining Co	.....	4 5
Dunkard Creek Petroleum Co	.....	15
Phenix Oil Co	.....	1 50
Horsenecks	.....	50

MONDAY, November 28—P. M.

The stock market to-day presented no items of special interest. The bids at the Brokers Board were nearly for Governments, but much below the ruling rates of the Eastern market. There continues to be some inquiry for the cheap Railroad stocks, but the offers are too low to bring out sellers. Five Connellsville 9 to 9½ was bid to-day. Allegheny Valley holders do not respond to the bid of 6 for that stock.

Bank shares are firm, and few change hands at the prices offered in the morning. Sales and offers of the People's National were sold to-day at 105. The stocks there is little or nothing doing in this market. Columbia is quiet—25 bid and 27½ asked. Eldorado has improved under the prospects of a dividend, and a reduction of the number of capital, trimming it down to the amount actually paid in. The Pittsburgh stockholders of the Dalzell are endeavoring to form a company for another dividend. If they can succeed in getting the matter into shape, as we ideal, it will make a handsome income to those who purchased the stock at the low market rates, and those who bought it at 9 and upwards, had better buy some at the present low rates, and thus lessen their loss.

—The Ritchie Oil Company hold their annual meeting this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, in the Brokers' Board Rooms, on Fourth street. A new Board of Directors is to be elected, and other business of importance transacted. The affairs of this Company are in a prosperous condition, and it is expected that there will be a large representation of the stock holders present.

—In Philadelphia oil company shares are irregular, and though there were some fluctuations in prices, the tendency was very generally to lower figures. While there is increased attention given to the production of oil, and its importance as a great source of wealth is more and more appreciated as the trade in it is developed, yet the shares in companies of fictitious values are steadily dying out of the market. Almost every pursuit seems to be overrun with rascals, who are practicing all sorts of frauds, and scarcely a day passes without some new development of crime. Within the last two years there has been something like the old-time activity in some of the brokers' offices and stocks, at a very decided advance in prices. The outside public know little of the cause, but on the old theory, "one fool makes many," one order to buy induced others, and so on until the street was buzzing with little knowledge of what they were buying. In one instance, at least, we have information as to how it was done, and as a caution to our readers, without naming the company, we give the *modus operandi*. A gentleman residing in thinly received a telegram purporting to come from Franklin, Pa., in the immediate vicinity of the oil wells, bearing the name of an acquaintance, a gentleman of high character, residing there, stating that an Oil Company had very flow rock on their land, and almost entirely held in this city, had struck a big flow. The writer of the telegram wished to buy 1,000 bbls, which was on a printed blank of the Telegraph Company, and was dated at Franklin, being genuine, was duly delivered, and, as a natural consequence, the receiver became a large buyer of the stock. Some of his acquaintances also bought, and these operators induced many others to "go it blind," putting up the price 10 to 15 per cent. Information was subsequently made at the office of the Oil Company here for information in the matter, and it was found that the same or some other adroit rogue, acting in concert with the first, had communicated the same information over the name of an officer of the Company, but the fun just been shown us from the gentleman whose name was used in the first telegram. Another shrewdly disclaims all knowledge of such dispatch, and denies the statement that any such flowing well existed on the Company's property as stated. As several thousand shares of the stock changed hands on change somebody has sustained severe loss. As frauds of this character are so simple, and discovery so difficult, they may be repeated.

Sale of stocks on Tuesday evening, November 28, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Mellon's National Bank	$81 50
Bank of Pittsburgh	52 50
Allegheny National Bank	97 75
Merchants' & Manufacturers'	99 00

—The Chicago papers complain of the high rates for freight charged by the railway companies connected with the city, as seriously damaging its business prosperity, and call loudly for combined action in the formation of the evil. Railroads like every other interest must be up to the times in high figures. Why should they be compelled to lower their charges in the face of the enormously increased running expenses, and every other item that is necessary to the business?

—The following national banks were authorized during the week ending Saturday, November 25, 1865:

Fort Madison National Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa	$75,000
First National Bank, Kansas City, Kansas	100,000
Total capital	175,000
Previously authorized	440,741,893
The whole number of national banks now authorized is 1,612, with a capital of	$440,916,893
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending Saturday, November 25, 1865, is stated at	3,273,625
Previously	217,956,670
Total	$221,230,295

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, November 29, 1865.

Business seems to be no dispersed to a notable degree. The demand was principally local and for local purposes; hence the sales were of that description. The weather was unusually pleasant for the season. Winter has gone in another direction, having failed to pay us a visit. We have no doubt he will be along before many days. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient for all purposes and to spare. The political activity was keen in the vicinity of the landings. We notice a liberal amount of shipments to all points. The Monongahela is again slowly declining, much to the regret of our river men, who have been looking for a rise with considerable anxiety. The departures yesterday include the Fire Queen for Cincinnati with all the freight she could manage, including 100 barrels crude oil for Louisville. The Emma Graham left in turn for Zanesville. The crew were delighted with the prospect of again visiting their native land. Among the boats receiving are the following: Lawrence, for Cincinnati and Louisville; she is announced for this day. The Leonidas will be the first for St. Louis to-morrow. The Silver Cloud No. 2 is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. The Nevada has most of her cargo on board for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Nora is receiving for the same port. The packet steamer Particular, will leave at the wharf this morning. She will return to Parkersburg at noon. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market remains very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The supply on the market is not large, of course, tends to strengthen the market. The sales were at previous prices: Pearls—4 tons at 20@21½c. Soda Ash—4 tons at 9c. Nothing reported as refined 95c.

CRANBERRIES—Were in good demand. The rates were unchanged; sales to-day at $9@10 per bbl, the latter for cultivated.

BEANS—The market is dull, and has been for some time. The demand was restricted to small transactions to meet the wants of family trade. All the supply on hand was ample for all purposes. Large sales could not be effected at anything like the present figures. Annual sales were at $2 50@3 per bushel.

BREADSTUFFS—The receipts are to the increase. Dressed Chickens from the country, 12@13c. Turkeys, ready dressed, 18 @ 20c; dressed 20c @ 22c.

BUTTER—Was in moderate demand for home purposes; prices have undergone a change for some days. Among the sales were the following: Oats—Prices were a shade lower. Sales of 500 bushels, on track, at 84c; sales of 600 bushels, at depot, at 86c; large parcels could be purchased at a shade lower figures. Rye was more fancied; sales of 1 car at 92½c, delivered. Barley—The demand is limited to small lots of 1,000 bushels at $1 15, and 800@90c for spring. Wheat—We did not learn of any sales. Flaxseed—Prices were nominal.

MALT—Market steady at $1 90 per bush.

HOPS—Light; sales were made of Western at 70c; New York at 80c.

WALNUTS—Sales were made at $1 90 per bush.

FEATHERS—The market continued to be quiet for some time. The demand was restricted to small transactions to meet the wants of family trade. All the supply on hand was ample for all purposes. Large sales could not be effected at anything like the present figures. Annual sales were at 60@65c per lb.

FLOUR—Was in moderate demand for small lots of 1,000 bbls, while the sales were about one-third that amount. Prices ruled about the same, although one parcel of heavy was reported at 28c, without packages. The latest from Oil City report considerable activity at the upper and wells, the owners of oil here expected to make good use of the present swell. The market was steady with a good demand. Refined oil—The demand fell off, and sales were barely worth noticing. There were no change in prices. The principal inquiry was for bonded. The rates on the spot were 56c; Philadelphia delivery, 60@65½. Tar—A demand sprung up for this article yesterday, with sales for export. Lubricating Oils—Were steady; sales were made for the New York market. The market contains a fair supply. Benzole—Sales to a moderate extent at previous prices.

CRUDE OIL—The difference yesterday between parties was too wide to result in large sales, hence we have but few to record. Holders were not disposed to force matters. For all transactions buyers had to name their half way. Prices were nominally unchanged. Among the sales were the following: 500 bbls on the wharf at 32c, including packages; 300 bbls at 28c, for heavy oil without packages; 300 bbls bulk at 27c; 220 bbls on wharf at 32c, packages included, and 90 bbls on the wharf at 27c, without packages.

LUBRICATING OILS—Were in demand. Messrs. Hampton's Lubricating, for the New York market, at 65c, including packages.

TAR—The demand is improving. Sales 100 bbls at 2 90, and 300 bbls at 3 00.

REFINED OIL—The market let down yesterday, not in figures only but in transactions. The sales at 56c to only reach 6 0 bbls. Holders were firm and have no disposition to give way. They prefer holding on. The refiners are well sold, whilst others have contracted ahead that will occupy them for some time. Sales 100 bbls bonded on the spot at 56c, and 300 bbls bonded, for December delivery, at 56c. Free was unchanged, including packages.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lunesco Oil Company, 225 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Lockhart & Frew, 342 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Brewer, Burke & Co., 165 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

John Gracie & Co., 114 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

John Gracie & Co., 110 barrels of tar for Philadelphia.

Globe Oil Company, 110 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Wormser, Myers & Co., 233 bbls refined oil for Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Company, 335 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Wightman & Anderson, 200 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

National Refining and Storing Company, 15 barrels refined, in bond, for Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 100 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

Cassiday, Caldwell & Co., 100 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

J. R. Bell, 52 barrels of refined oil for Baltimore.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

J. Wilkins.....50 | A. L. Dalton.....75
J. Benn.....100 | D. Bushnell.....300
J. Benny.....100 | J. Baxter.....75
Strickler.....210 | J. Gallagher.....75
Fisher Bro.....1000 | W. P. Logan.....337
Lock & Horner.....217 | .....
Total.....4,889

—The Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

The above named yards are among the most extensive to be found anywhere, and were constructed without regard to expense and combination of the improvements that ingenuity could suggest or money procure. The trade carried on daily is immense. Being located on the Central Railroad great facilities are offered to drovers and others. Those engaged in the management of the various departments perform their duties in the full acceptation of the term. The sheds are all covered. The troughs are supplied with an abundance of fresh water. It has been a mystery to many how so much business could be done on so small a space of ground, but a visit will soon explain. The best and most experienced men have been engaged in every department. Mr. D. N. Courtney is the General Superintendent, and has been for all the railroads centering there. He is ably assisted by his brother, J. A. Courtney, who acts as assistant and cashier.

These officers are among the most experienced and gentlemanly to be found. They can always be found on hand during business hours, so that you are not required to make the second trip for any business that requires attention. As an evidence of the shipments we may state that there were over one-third from the Yards during the past week 25,078 head of stock. In preparing our reports we have noticed the most courteous attention from all hands. The brothers Courtney have even gone out of their way to assist us, for which we shall not forget in our humble thanks. The success of these Yards we attribute in a great measure to their excellent management. Such enterprize and ability as they have manifested is certain to meet its reward We congratulate all hands.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 28, 6 o'clock, P. M.

STOCKS.

The Stock market is held in suspense, in anticipation of the opening of Congress. Operators for a rise consequently droop, and some of the bull cliques are selling moderate amounts of stock. It is not likely speculations will be very active for some days. Early this morning the railway share market was dull on the street, and at the first open board. At the Stock Exchange the market opened steadily, but gained strength as call progressed for both the day there was a rise in some stocks, but at the last board the markets did not sustain the extreme advance. After the session prices were lower on the street.

To-day the rise in the closing prices at 1:30 P. M.: Central, 96½; Erie, 65½; Hudson, 101½; Reading, 94½; Michigan Southern, 75½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 75½; Rock Island, 86½; Norths Western, 35½; North Western preferred, 69½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Are firm, under pressure for investment, the decline having brought in fresh buyers. Gold hands seem to have come into better position, having failed to pay as a visit. We have no doubt he will be along before many days. The receipts of produce, although not large, were sufficient for all purposes and to spare. The political activity was keen in the vicinity of the landings. We notice a liberal amount of shipments to all points. The Monongahela is again slowly declining, much to the regret of our river men, who have been looking for a rise with considerable anxiety. The departures yesterday include the Fire Queen for Cincinnati with all the freight she could manage, including 100 barrels crude oil for Louisville. The Emma Graham left in turn for Zanesville. The crew were delighted with the prospect of again visiting their native land. Among the boats receiving are the following: Lawrence, for Cincinnati and Louisville; she is announced for this day. The Leonidas will be the first for St. Louis to-morrow. The Silver Cloud No. 2 is announced for Memphis and New Orleans. The Nevada has most of her cargo on board for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Nora is receiving for the same port. The packet steamer Particular, will leave at the wharf this morning. She will return to Parkersburg at noon. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market remains very firm, with a good demand for the various descriptions. The supply on the market is not large, of course, tends to strengthen the market. The sales were at previous prices: Pearls—4 tons at 20@21½c. Soda Ash—4 tons at 9c. Nothing reported as refined 95c.

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BEANS—The season is pretty near its end for old stock. A few thousand pounds of shoulders were disposed of. The price proposed for new. New Bacon is beginning to arrive; prices were steep.

SORGHUM—The demand seems to be improving; we note sales 12 bbls at 90c @ $1.

CIDER—Market firm; sales 10 bbls at $12 ⅌ bbl. Receipts limited.

HOMINY—Was in fair demand; sales 6 bbls Pearl at $6 ⅌ bbl.

APPLES—Were not very active, the supply being in excess of the demand; house prices: Red Astrachan, $3 ⅌ bbl; Sweet, $3; Rambo, $3; Spitzenberg, $3; Pippin, $3; Mingo, 1¾; Junction, 1¾.

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MALT—Market steady at $1 90 per bush.

HOPS—Light; sales were made of Western at 70c; New York at 80c.

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Oil Receipts per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lunesco Oil Company, 225 barrels of refined oil for Philadelphia.

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J. Wilkins.....50 | A. L. Dalton.....75
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Total.....4,889

—The Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

The above named yards are among the most extensive to be found anywhere, and were constructed without regard to expense and combination of the improvements that ingenuity could suggest or money procure. The trade carried on daily is immense. Being located on the Central Railroad great facilities are offered to drovers and others. Those engaged in the management of the various departments perform their duties in the full acceptation of the term. The sheds are all covered. The troughs are supplied with an abundance of fresh water. It has been a mystery to many how so much business could be done on so small a space of ground, but a visit will soon explain. The best and most experienced men have been engaged in every department. Mr. D. N. Courtney is the General Superintendent, and has been for all the railroads centering there. He is ably assisted by his brother, J. A. Courtney, who acts as assistant and cashier.

These officers are among the most experienced and gentlemanly to be found. They can always be found on hand during business hours, so that you are not required to make the second trip for any business that requires attention. As an evidence of the shipments we may state that there were over one-third from the Yards during the past week 25,078 head of stock. In preparing our reports we have noticed the most courteous attention from all hands. The brothers Courtney have even gone out of their way to assist us, for which we shall not forget in our humble thanks. The success of these Yards we attribute in a great measure to their excellent management. Such enterprize and ability as they have manifested is certain to meet its reward We congratulate all hands.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, November 28, 6 o'clock, P. M.

STOCKS.

The Stock market is held in suspense, in anticipation of the opening of Congress. Operators for a rise consequently droop, and some of the bull cliques are selling moderate amounts of stock. It is not likely speculations will be very active for some days. Early this morning the railway share market was dull on the street, and at the first open board. At the Stock Exchange the market opened steadily, but gained strength as call progressed for both the day there was a rise in some stocks, but at the last board the markets did not sustain the extreme advance. After the session prices were lower on the street.

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New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, November 28.—Wool—Is in good rate demand, and only choice qualities are quoted firm at low to medium grades being decidedly cheaper. Included in the sales, since our last, have been 250,000 lbs Domestic Fleece at 60@62c; 75,000 lbs Pulled at 50@70c; the latter rate for tub washed; 53,000 lbs California part at 35@50c; and 60 bales Texas, chiefly Lagoas, at 32@ 36@37c; 6 lb also, by auction, 287 bales damaged California at 16@36c; 71 bales damaged Montreal at 20@42c; and 6 bales and 270 bags damaged Buenos Ayres and Montevideo at 11@22c ⅌ lb.

It is generally thought the Wool dealers and brokers meet daily at eleven o'clock, at the Dry Goods Exchange, corner Broad and Park Pls. This will add to and facilitate their trade, and will doubtless be the first step in bringing many Wool buyers to this market That would be a wise decision for the sellers of the scarce space of an hour they could see many of the leading parties engaged in the trade.

Provisions at Cleveland.

November 28.—Provisions are steady and quiet with a good fair trade demand. One car load of the packers are cutting a few cattle and hogs, but as compared with former seasons are only handling in this line what has been done. Dressed hogs are selling in small lots from wagons at 10½@11c; heavy qualities, but packers are not anxious to purchase at those figures and they can procure them in large quantities and single loads at a better advantage. The indications are that figures will be no higher, and the best judges are prophesying a decline within a short time.

Cincinnati.

November 28.—We condense the following from the *Commercial*: The river has receded 1 inch during the 24 hours ending last night. There are 4 feet scant, hence by Louisville. There are only 2½ feet in the canal, and 19 feet on the shoalest bars along the Lower Ohio. The Cumberland is stationary with 5 inches on Harpeth Shoals last night. There are seven feet in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo. All steamers came in behind time owing to the dense fog. The Marietta arrived from